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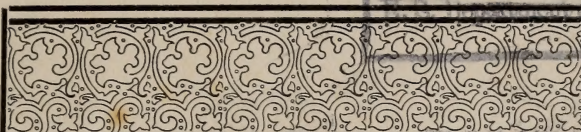
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RETAIL CATALOGUE FOR 1902



California Bulbs ~~~ Seeds and Ferns ~~~



W. G. WATKINS

California Wild Flower and Fern Specialist

MARIPOSA GARDENS, (near) GRIZZLY FLATS,
EL DORADO CO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Note for Ordering.

All small bulbs are ripe by July 1st. Lilies are later and ripen in September. My main shipping season for bulbs begins September 1st and lasts until December 1st. After that date I plant all surplus bulbs, as California bulbs must be planted early to insure a good bloom. Flower seed can be shipped at all times of the year. Fern season is from April 1st until December 1st.

TERMS.

Strictly Cash with order. Money may be sent by Postal Money Order or Registered Letter made payable at Grizzly Flats, California.

CHARGES.

I prepay charges on everything quoted in this catalogue anywhere in the United States, and on foreign orders, to New York.

GUARANTEE.

I guarantee everything true to name and to reach purchasers in a good, healthy condition. In case of a mistake please notify me immediately, and I will seek to rectify the same.

REMARKS

Having made a careful study of nature in a land remarkable for its natural scenery, I think that all plants here listed will be of special importance in landscape or ornamental gardening, also a great many will be found suitable for forcing in the house, and by following carefully the culture directions on back of catalogue success will be certain.

I make a specialty of California wild flowers and ferns, each year adding to my large collection any and all plants which I think will meet with public approval.

For this season's trade, I have 250,000 extra fine garden grown bulbs, and a large amount of flower seeds and roots, all grown here, at Mariposa Gardens, in a fine, black, loamy soil, and at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Plants and bulbs grown at this elevation are free from disease, and for size and quality are unexcelled.

In case the garden supply of bulbs becomes exhausted, the later orders will be filled with collected bulbs. These are smaller but of fair size and quality, but will produce fine blooms, and always give satisfaction.

California Bulbs.

SECTION I.

BRODIAEAS.

Brodiaeas are a very hardy and beautiful class of plants with small bulbs, grassy leaves, erect and leafless stalks terminated by a head or umbel of lily-like flowers—all are beautiful.

Brodiaea Laxa. (Blue Milla or Ithuria's Spear.) A very large species with spreading umbel of many lovely tubular flowers of a light blue to deep purple color. P doz. 25 cts.

B. Lactea. 8 to 16 inches high, flowers in umbel waxy white, banded with green—the true type. P doz. 25 cts.

B. Lactea (var) Lilacina. A grand, new form, of robust habit, and with gorgeous flowers of pearly white suffused with lilac. P doz. 50 cts.

B. Bridgesii A lovely species, with spreading umbel of rosy, pink flowers. P doz. 50 cts.

B. Ixioides. True type; flowers in umbel rich yellow, banded with brown. P doz. 25 cts.

B. Ixioides (var) Erecta. Discovered and named by me in 1896. This splendid, new form promises to become a standard one. For hardiness it is second to none, and possesses the very best of qualities, both for the garden and house culture. The flowers are borne in spreading umbel and of a golden yellow color, each spreading like a wheel. P doz. 60 cts.

B. Grandiflora. A well known species; flowers in spreading umbel deep purple color. P doz. 25 cts.

B. Purdyi. A dwarf-growing species with umbel of white to purple flowers. A good sort for bedding. P doz. 50 cts.

SECTION II.

CALIFORNIA HYACINTHS.

B. Capitata. An early bloomer, with tall, erect stalks, bearing a lovely head of violet colored flowers. P doz. 25 cts.

B. Multiflora. A large and showy species with fine head of purple flowers. P doz. 25 cts.

B. Congesta. From 2 feet to 4 feet high, large head of violet colored flowers. P doz. 30 cts.

SECTION III.

STROPHOLIRION CALIFORNICUM.

B. Volubilis. (Twining hyacinth.) A great novelty as it can be trained in all manner of shapes; flowers in loose umbel and of a lovely pink color; a wonder in cultivation; fine for potting. P doz. 75 cts.

SECTION IV.

BREVOORTIA.

B. Coccinea. The true floral firecracker; flowers 1 to 2 inches long,

drooping, and of a rich, glowing crimson color, tipped with green and yellow; a very odd and desirable plant; fine for forcing in house.

Fine mixed Brodiaeas.

⌘ doz. 75 cts.

⌘ doz. 35 cts.

SECTION I.

CALOCHORTI or MARIPOSA TULIPS.

These lovely, bulbous plants are natives of the Pacific coast only and have stiff and leafy, equally branched stems 6 inches to several feet high, bearing few to many flowers. The flowers are erect, cup-shaped and very brilliant. In some the colors are solid, but in the many varieties of *calochortus venustus*, the true butterfly tulip, the flowers are in the richest of combinations of colors, with spots, dots, lines and hairs to vie with the most brilliant butterfly, making them second to no known flower, and well deserving of the name, butterfly tulip.

Calochortus Venustus El Dorado. This lovely strain was first collected by me in 1894 and of all *calochortus* this is the finest strain known to botanical science. In this group are to be found all the various shades and colors which have made the Mariposa Tulip famous. The color forms are of endless hue, ranging from pure white to deep red purple through salmon lavender and pink cream, and white with gold blotch at apex of petals and red with gold blotch and striped and splashed in all ways that are beautiful. Extra fine mixture of El Dorado strain.

⌘ doz 50 cts.

C. Venustus El Dorado (var) Pictus. A grand white form with dark eye-like spot at base of petals.

⌘ doz. 75 cts.

C. Venustus El Dorado (var) Supurbum. This noble species and the two following were first collected and named by me in 1894. This is a queen among Mariposas; color, a beautiful pearly white suffused with rose, with brown spot at base of petals and gold blotch at apex.

⌘ doz. \$1.00.

C. Venustus El Dorado (var) Cardinal. A lustrous red, a perfect gem.

⌘ doz. \$1.00.

C. Venustus El Dorado (var) Purpurea. An exquisite purple with gold spot at base of petals.

⌘ doz. \$1.00.

C. Clavatus. A king among *calochorti*, often growing six feet high. Flowers large, bright yellow with dark spot at base of petals and lined with silky club-shaped hair.

⌘ doz. \$1.50.

Calochortus Splendens. A tall and stately plant with large pale lilac colored flowers, base of petals lined with fine hairs.

⌘ doz. 75 cts.

Calochortus Weedii. One of the finest of *calochorti*, petals triangular in outline, square at tip, rich orange yellow finely dotted with brown and lined with long silky hairs.

⌘ doz. \$1.00.

C. Plumerace. A queen among *calochorti*, very large and full in outline, color deep lavender to purple, lined with long silky yellow hairs.

⌘ doz. \$2.00.

C. Venustus Oculatus. True type. This well known species has been tested in a great many countries and has proved to be a great favorite everywhere. Height one to two feet, and bearing several flowers in color from white to cream through purple to lilac and dark eye like spot at base of petals.

⌘ doz. 35 cts.

C. Venustus Oculatus (var) Citrinus A fine form of *oculatus* only

differing in color, which is a rich citron yellow with dark spots at base of petals. ₪ doz. 35 cts.

SECTION II.

MEADOW TULIPS.

C. Venustus Oculatus (var) Swamp. This lovely species was first introduced and named by me in 1895. It is a strong grower and esteemed by all who have tested it. The colors are a rich combination of white, purple and lilac; a fine sort for dealers. ₪ doz. 50 cts.

Mixed Mariposa Tulips. ₪ doz. 30 cts.

SECTION III.

FAIRY TULIPS.

These have a single long, shiny leaf, often 1 foot long, slender branching stalks. bearing many blossoms of globular and pendulous shapes. As the butterfly tulip surpasses in brilliancy, so does the fairy tulip in perfection of delicacy in every outline.

C. Albus. A strong grower, 6 inches to 1 foot high, having from few to many beautiful pearly white, drooping bell-shaped flowers, lined with silky hairs. ₪ doz. 40 cts.

Calochortus Amoenus. A beautiful species between *c. albus* and *c. pulchellus*, an exquisite glowing pink. ₪ doz. \$1.00.

C. Pulchellus. Also a very strong grower, flower globular and pendulant, color rich yellow. ₪ doz. 35 cts.

C. Goldyii. This elegant species was discovered and named by me in 1901. It has all of the sterling qualities of the other Fairy Tulips, differing only in the flower which is a beautiful light gold color and petals not connivent as in the former species, a very promising sort.

₪ doz. \$1.00

SECTION IV.

STAR TULIPS.

These are of low growth, rarely growing more than 6 inches high; the leaf is the same as the Fairy Tulip, but the flowers are erect and cup-shaped. Extra fine for border plants.

C. Benthamii. This is the earliest of *calochorti* flowers, golden yellow lined with silky hairs and brown spot at base of petals. A little beauty. ₪ doz. 35 cts.

C. Maweanus. (Moth flower.) A very pretty species of delicate habit, with snowy white flower and with a lilac spot at the base of the petals. ₪ doz. 35 cts.

ALLIUM.

Alliums are handsome bulbous plants bearing many beautiful flowers in close umbels. (Fine for rockery.)

Allium Accuminatum. Flowers deep rose color ₪ doz. 50 cts.

Allium Hyalinum. The flowers are a light rose to a transparent color. ₪ doz. 50 cts.

Camassia Esculenta This lovely plant is most highly esteemed by all who see it. The flowers are borne on long spikes in great profusion. Color dark blue. ₪ doz. 50 cts.

Erythronium Hartwegii. (Fawn Lily.) A new and handsome species, leaves rich green spotted with white. Flowers on short scape

and cream color. Recurved nicely, and the hardiest of *Erythroniums*.

♢ doz. 50 cts.

Fritillaria Lanceolata. (Chocolate Lily.) 1 to 4 feet high; flowers mottled with brown and green. A very odd looking plant.

♢ doz. 60 cts.

Chlorogalum Pomeridianum. A very useful genus for ornamental gardening and a great novelty. Large bulbs heavily coated with fiber flower stalks 3 to 6 feet high, bearing dozens of small, white, lily-like flowers.

Each 25 cts.

Dodecatheon Meadia. (Shooting Star.) A handsome little plant blooming in early springtime. Flower pink to purple, on six inch scape forming a bracteate umbel. Extra fine roots.

♢ doz. 50 cts.

LILIUM.

Lilium Humboldtii. This is the largest of California lilies, often growing 10 feet high and having from 12 to 50 flowers on a single stalk. The flower is an orange yellow dotted with brown.

Each 25 cts.

L. Pardalinum. (True Leopard Lily.) One of the hardiest of lilies and a very reliable bloomer, suitable for both a dry and watery location. Flower, deep yellow spotted with brown and apex of petal tipped with blood red.

Each 15 cts.

L. Washingtonianum. The white lily of the Sierras. A lovely lily of wondrous beauty, 4 to 8 feet high. The flowers are a waxy white and very fragrant.

Each 25 cts.

L. Parryi. A marvelous lily, flower long trumpet shaped with a very sweet perfume, rich lemon yellow.

Each 30 cts.

L. Parvum. A lily of canadense type, 2 to 6 feet high, bearing many pretty little erect flowers in color from red to canary yellow dotted with brown.

Each 25 cts.

TRILLIUM.

Trillium Sessil (var Rubra) This beautiful plant has large, deep purple flowers, and is very attractive. Fine for the woodland.

♢ doz. 50 cts.

IRIS.

Iris Hartweegii. A very showy plant with stiff, grassy-like leaves, large cream colored flowers. Fine roots.

♢ doz. 75 cts.

I. Longipetala. Like the former in habit but differing in color which is a light purple with yellow veins.

♢ doz. 75 cts.

A Selected List of Hardy California Ferns.

There probably is no class of plants in the world as useful for decorating or landscape gardening as that of ferns. The past year I have been carefully testing the following varieties which have given the greatest satisfaction. In this list will be found species both suitable for the rockery, garden and house culture.

Woodwardia Radicans. (Chain Fern.) This is the largest of California ferns; a good sized plant often measuring 6 feet high. One of the finest of ferns for the rock garden; and prefers a damp soil.

Each 15 cts.

Aspidium Rigidum. (Wood Fern.) A very desirable fern for a

shady or woody location. A splendid grower in conservatory. Height 1 to 2 feet. Each 15 cts.

Aspidium Munitum. (Dagger Fern.) This elegant species is one of the best ferns for a dry rocky location as it will stand extreme heat. Height 1 foot. Each 20 cts.

Aspidium Nevadense. (Feather Fern.) A large fern 2 to 3 feet high, prefers plenty of water. This is one of the finest large ferns in the world. Each 25 cts.

Cystopteris Fragilis. (Brittle Fern.) One of the neatest small ferns in existence, fine for potting or conservatory. It is 6 inches high. Each 15 cts.

Cheilanthes Californica. (Lace Fern.) A dry rock fern of great beauty, height 6 inches. The edge laced as fine as some neat lace pattern. A good plant for ornamental gardening. Each 30 cts.

Cheilanthes Clevelandii. (Shot Fern.) All of fronds appear as if a lot of small shot flattened out. A splendid species for any kind of rock work or hanging baskets; height 6 inches. Each 30 cts.

Cheilanthes Gracillima. An extra fine species for rockery or border plant; fronds very narrow; pinnae similar to *C. Clevelandii*. Each 30 cts.

Gymnogramme Triangularis. (Gold Fern.) Height 6 to 12 inches. Fine grower under all conditions and a little beauty. The back looks like a sheet of gold when in full bloom. Each 15 cts.

Adiantum Pedatum. (Finger Fern.) 1 to 2 feet high. A true maiden hair fern and one of the most beautiful ferns in the world both for indoor or outside culture. Prefers a shady location and plenty of moisture. The fronds are wheel shaped and nearly form a circle. Each 30 cts.

Adiantum Emarginatum. (Maiden Hair.) A splendid species for hanging baskets or conservatory. Fine for cut flower work. 6 to 12 inches high, a deciduous sort. Each 30 cts.

Lomaria Spicant. A novelty among ferns as it sends up a separate flower stalk not in any way resembling the rest of the plant. Height 1 foot; splendid for conservatory. Each 30 cts.

Polypodium Californicum. (Poly Pod) A deciduous fern suitable for rock work or near running water; very hardy. Height 6 to 12 inches. Each 15 cts.

Pellaea Densea. An exquisite species, will thrive in most any soil. A strong grower, very finely serrated. Height from 6 to 12 inches. Each 25 cts.

Pellaea Ornithopus. (Bird's Foot Fern) A very stout and erect growing species, finely cut foliage of a bright silver color. Good for rock work or ornamental gardening, height 6 inches. Each 15 cts.

Native Wild Flower Seed.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Eschscholtzias are beautiful plants of the poppy family and a native of California. The foliage is silvery colored; the flowers are cup-shaped

and there are many varieties. The seed can be planted in the spring and they will make a profusion of bloom until frost comes.

Eschscholtzia Californica. (The State Flower.) Lemon yellow with orange center. P pkt. 10 cts.

E. Mandarin. Deep orange red. P pkt. 10 cts.

E. Alba. Creamy white. P pkt. 10 cts.

E. Rose Cardinal. Rosy red: a beauty. P pkt. 10 cts.

E. Golden West. Very large, a marvel of beauty, clear golden yellow. P pkt. 15 cts.

Nemophilis, (love grove.) Beautiful annuals of prostrate habit, excellent for borders. Mixed P pkt. 10 cts.

Mimulus, (monkey flower.) Numerous varieties of white, yellow, spotted, crimson and scarlet. Fine for conservatory or near running water. Mixed P pkt. 10 cts.

Delphiniums (larkspur.) Well known plants highly praised for their hardiness and great beauty. My larkspurs are made up from all of the best species and by hybridizing the same have produced some gorgeous colors. P pkt. 10 cts.

Cheiranthus Asper (wall flower.) An annual of tall and rugged growth bearing long spike of orange yellow flowers. Very fine. P pkt. 10 cts.

Platystemon Californicus, (cream cups) Low growing annuals with lovely lemon yellow flowers borne in the greatest of profusion. Extra fine for bedding. P pkt. 15 cts.

Collinsias. Beautiful free flowering annuals, blooming in whorls, several around each flower stem. mixed of many var., P pkt. 10 cts.

Godetias. Handsome summer flowering plants of compact growth, blooming freely, flower of exquisite colors and shades of crimson, lilac, purple and white. Mixed P pkt. 10 cts.

Lupinus, (sundial.) A handsome genus of rapid growing, free flowering plants, with pea shaped flower of various colors. I cultivate only the annual ones. Mixed P pkt. 10 cts.

Clarkias. Very ornamental garden plants of the easiest culture, hardy annuals, flowers rose to purple. Fine mixed P pkt. 10 cts.

Gilias. Annuals of great beauty and very lasting flowers. There are many varieties and my mixture is of the finest. P pkt. 10 cts.

Oenothera Biennis, (true evening primrose.) A handsome plant of biennial growth and bearing long spikes of large lemon yellow flowers opening only in early morn and at night. P pkt. 10 cts.

Sidalcea Humilis (var) **Malvaeflora.** This lovely plant is of biennial growth, with long spikes of lavender to pink colored flowers, very showy. P pkt. 15 cts.

Pentstemons. Perennials fine for rocky or hilly ground, very ornamental plants for drives or walks. P pkt. 10 cts.

Solidago, (golden rod.) Well known plants, perennials of ragged growth, bearing many beautiful golden flowers in early fall, some are in heads while others are in spikes and racemes, fine mixed, P pkt. 10 cts.

Lathyrus Splendens, (Cal. pea.) The pride of California. A beautiful plant with rich pink and red flowers. Seeds always scarce. P pkt. 25 cts.

Phacelia Grandiflora. A superb annual 2½ to 3 feet high, bearing

large purplish veined sky blue flowers in terminal clusters throughout the entire summer. A great addition to our garden annuals.

⌘ pkt. 25 cts.

Shasta Daisy. A remarkable hardy marguerite, producing immense flowers of the purest white. A splendid bedding plant fine for cut flowers.

⌘ pkt. 50 cts.

Phlox Douglasii. Very graceful and hardy perennial of low growth bearing many beautiful rosy red flowers from May to August.

⌘ pkt. 25 cts.

Aquilegia Truncata. (Columbine) One of the finest hardy garden plants grown, forming large clumps 2 to 3 feet high, flowers on long stems and of an exquisite red and yellow, unequaled for cutting.

⌘ pkt. 15 cts.

Zauschneria Californica. (Rock Fuchsia.) A perennial of great value, fine for rocky ground. The flowers are tubular shaped and of a lovely cherry red color.

⌘ pkt. 25 cts.

Castilleja Miniata. A very stately and exceedingly fine plant, bearing dense spikes of deep red flowers, floral bracts highly colored.

⌘ pkt. 15 cts.

I can furnish fine specimens for herbarium use of many species of ferns from Coloma on the banks of the American River where gold was first discovered. All specimens are mounted on fine card board with full generic and specific name, date of collecting and all notes of interest.

Each 25 cts.

Culture of California Bulbs and Flower Seeds.

Plant early: October and November are the best months, and for the northern United States they should be protected in winter, by mulching with straw. Plant all small bulbs 4 to 6 inches deep, see that they have good drainage, water occasionally, just as long as they are barely moist, they will be all right. Don't use rank manure, good garden soil with a little leaf mold added, is the best; don't force too much, the longer the growing season the finer the flowers will be. For Brodiaeas Fritillarias any well drained soil will do, with a little leaf mold added. Star and Fairy Tulips need a rich loam. Butterfly Tulips do well in a sandy loam or light clay soil. Erythroniums need shade and a rich loamy soil. Lilies will thrive in almost any good garden soil planted one foot deep. Brodiaeas and Calochortus are very desirable plants for forcing in the house, plant 6 bulbs in a 6 inch pot and set them away in a dark place for three weeks until they get well rooted, then bring them to the light warm room or sunny window and see that they are watered properly, then they will soon begin to bloom.

CULTURE OF WILD FLOWER SEED.

Wild flower seed should be sown in early spring, just as soon as frosty weather is over the soil should be prepared just the same as for other flower seed, always avoiding coarse rank manure.

A Selected List of Native Shrubs for Fall and Winter Planting.

Rhododendron Occidentale. (Azalea.) A lovely deciduous shrub 4 to 8 feet high, bearing many beautiful lily-like flowers of a waxy white to rosy red. Each 25 cts.

Ceanothus Thyrsiflorus. (Cal. Lilac.) An evergreen shrub 6 to 10 feet high, flowers in dense racemes and varying in color from light blue to a deep azure blue. Each 25 cts.

Ceanothus Prostratus. A creeping species with superb flowers of a rich blue color. Each 25 cts.

Andromeda Californica. (Lily of the Valley shrub.) A very attractive little shrub with exquisite flower, white shaded to crimson. An excellent shrub for public planting. Each 30 cts.

Arctostaphylos Pungens. A very compact growing evergreen shrub leaves glaucous and beautiful silvery white flowers in nodding racemes white to pink. Each 25 cts.

Heteromoles Arbutifolia. A gorgeous evergreen shrub 4 to 8 feet high, very floriferous, flowers small white, seed berry like rich coral red, very persistent sometimes lasting all winter and giving the entire shrub a very beautiful appearance. Each 25 cts.

Berberis Pinnata. (Bar Berry.) A useful genus of low growth with silvery leaves and bright lemon flowers, borne in loose racemes. An ideal plant for ornamental work. Each 25 cts.

Chamaebatia Foliolosa. (Fern Shrub.) A viscid low growing shrub with lovely fern like leaves, flower white, much resembling a strawberry bloom. Fine for massing in park work. Each 25 cts.

